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many of those who had fled through the wilderness eleven years before, from the flames of Grand Pre and Cumberland, and the bayonets of the British troops, and at last found peace and friends.

And here we take our leave of them. We quit their history with regret, for in it we have been dceply interested. It is aften remarked, that in the contemplation of the sufferings of wildowers it is less than one half that quit their history with regret, for in it we have been deeply interested. It is aften remarked, that in the contemplation of the sufferings of other ages, we are apt to lose eight of those of our own. But the reverse is also true; and

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each removed subscriber, each time subscriber, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Bra for three months; a club of twe, two of whom may be old ones, at \$5, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, five of whom may he old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms. It is not necessary that the members of a club should receive their papers at the same post office.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office a hanced from a continuous.

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VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854.

NO. 403.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1854.

The street of the stree

them after their arrival. Eight hundred and ninoty, nearly all who were left in the Province, expressed their willingness to go upon these conditions, and stated that they were, in general, resolved to take the oath of fidelity to Great Britain, at the same time requesting the Legislature of Massachusetts to take some measures to support them for a little while after they should reach Canada. We can find nowhere, among the records of the Province, any mention of an official permission to these Neutrals to emigrate, but many vessels, filled with them, sailed for Canada during the summer and the autumn. They rejoined there many of those who had fled through the will derness elevon years before, from the flames of sides would seem to make it unnecessary. The object to be gained by this is to shut out the various kinds of waters from the sides, so that

the pure stream from the bottom may reach the top without any mixture.

"At the depth of 700 feet, a vein of salt wa-ter was struck, and at 1,500 feet, an immense while of widowers it is less than one half that figure, namely, 382,969. According to well-founded calculations, it appears that to every look, and at 2,000 feet, an immensative with of wall-fully water burst forth, which has been renning ever since its discovery, in a large stream from the mouth of the well. This wallow has been renning ever since it discovery, in a large stream from the mouth of the well. This wallow has been renning ever since it discovery, in a large stream from the mouth of the well.

see of the

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854.

LEONARD WRAY .- We are at a loss to ac of Leonard Wray. The author has hitherto been so punctual, that we fear sickness may

RELATIVE VALUES-NEWSPAPERS, ETC. A worthy friend of the Anti-Slavery cause in Illinois, subscribing for the Era, says—"I would have subscribed several years ago, but

for its enormous price." Let us see. The Era is \$2 a year to a single subscriber, or \$1.50, when taken in a club of ten. You pay \$1.50, I suppose, for a bushel bushel. Now, how long will the bushel last you? With a family of reasonable size, you will eas I up in two weeks. In other words you eat up, in fourteen meals in the form of potatoes, one dollar and fifty cents. Averaou have seven hours of enjoyment of potato astication, for \$1.50-purely animal enjoy-

two numbers of the National Era, with its news, its correspondence, its poetry, its essays, its tales, its political discussions. The same amount of money that gives you fourteen meals on potatoes, brings you fifty-two meals o the National Era; and you take as much which costs you but three cents, as you do, in operating on the whole bushel of potatoes, which costs you fifty times more. Querywhich gives you the greater enjoyment? How many such speeches as those of Sumner Chase, or Smith, would you weigh against a bushel of potatoes? You got the whole of Uncle Tom's Cabin in about thirty-six numbers of the Era, before it was published anywhere else; those numbers cost only \$1.08. How many bushels of potatoes would you have given, rather than have missed it?

"But, potatoes are necessaries of life," you say. Not so much as good newspapers. Intelligence and sound principle are just as ne cessary to spiritual life, as food is to animal and which is the greater, the body, which goes down to the grave and perisheth, or the soul, that ascends to God, and liveth forever? You gradge nothing to your inferior and mor tal part, you grudge everything to the divinity

But to return to potatoes. You can do with out them better than you can without a good newspaper. They are not at all necessary Meat and bread, and butter and milk, and a dozen different sorts of vegetables, will keep you in health and flesh.

But you must be a remarkable man, and of the world you can be mentally and morally active and efficient, without a good newspaper. And yet \$1.50 for a bushel of potatoes is rea sonable, while the same for the National Era

Again: All things go up in price, except newspapers: rents, wages of labor, cotton, uffs, paper, all go up. The paper maker raises his price, and the editor must pay it; the type-setter demands an increase, and the editor must yield; the butcher tells him mise was inexpedient and unnecessary.' So we beef has gone up, and the editor must pay the thought; but when the thing was introduced, difference, or go beefless. He must pay twelve there was no alternative—and now, we are and a half cents more for his butter, double delighted to hear you say that the operation of for his vegetables, two, three, or four dollars the Bill is beneficial, and the principle and higher for his barrel of flour: and while policy of it sound and good. Well done, good for his vegetables, two, three, or four dollars verything is going up, his family goes up too. But should the poor devil undertake to follow the fashion, and put up his paper fifty cents a what a thundergust of protests you would your potatoes up fifty cents a bushel, but you pilloried and oropped. grin and bear it; potatoes you must and will have. Look at it: perhaps you may reduce to endorse the repeal of the Missouri Comproin three weeks, or about seventeen for the year. not declare the Nebraska Bill "inexpedient of view, as of secondary account in estimating Recollect, they are not necessaries—you could easily do without them—but rather than make the sacrifice, you pay thirty-four dollars for sent. Its language on this point is—"We con-

you'll "be hanged" if you do! the price of the Era—we know too much of human nature for that; but we would have you see the unreasonableness of undertaking to cheapen your newspapers. Beyond all doubt, they are the cheapest article you consume—
probably nothing that costs you so little, benefits you so much. As a general thing, their
publishers work hard and risk much. You
cheapen your papers, and they must cheapen
to the Territories and to the peace of the Union, from the surrender it makes
to the Territories of the formidable function of their materials. When hard times come, and prices rise, they cannot increase their subscription price, or you would cut them; so they must the Federal Government! And yet, in view of this sneaking, double-tongued endorsement of the most citious measure of an odious Administration, the New York Evening Post coulty tors. The very cheapness of your papers prevents them from appearing in handsome dress, measure, and seems to calculate that the ticket and with well-furnished columns. Apparent nominated by such a Convention should receive exceptions there are, but they confirm the the support of the united Democratic Party! rule. Take, for example, the New York

Tribuns. Oh, you say, there is a large paper, well printed, well filled, and we get it at

just noticed: 81 a copy, in clubs. Yes but did the editor outter gratie, get the Tribune in part as a gratuity. The money you send, does not pay advertising class of the Tribune pays for the paper at \$1 a year! But, even the Tribune establishment has been obliged, in consequence of the general increase in prices, to reduce the size of its sheet. The Tribune would have

Bill was the great measure of the Adminition, that upon which it had staked its distence, to denounce it was treason age authority; but, as the same measure lious to the Northern People, to endor having lost the day, by paltering with the ion, it was said, held a Con adopted the measure as truly Democratic-The effect will be shown next spring, in a more disgraceful defeat than they sustained a few

That portion of the so-called

aral Pierce, has had a hard task to

GING AND DOUBLE-DEALIS

Party in the North which has adhered to Ge

entempt for public opinion, took the same erwhelmed by the popular indignation it had

In Maine and Pennsylvania, a mean attempt was made to dodge the question; in the former by passing no resolves at all, upon any subject; in the latter, by passing resolves upon every subject but that of Nebraska. The People of Maine have just shown their sense of this dastardly and hypocritical policy, by electing Morrill, the anti-Nebraska candidate for Governor, and reducing the Administration

The New York politicians thought they would deal more expertly with the subject. They would not dodge—not they. They would not disgrace themselves by non-co not they. They would astonish and carry captive the People by the boldness of their accemplishments; they would blow hot and cold with the same breath; they would ride two horses travelling in opposite directions; they would enast contradictions, serve God and the Devil, please the People and Franklin Pierce. So the "Soft" Convention met — a softer one dealing began. Read the revelation of Abijah Mann, on our fourth page. The upshot was, the adoption of this two-faced monster:

Resolved. That we consider the introduction of the clause in the Nebraska-Kansas bill repealing the Missouri Compromise, as inexpedient and unnecessary; but we are opposed to any agitation having in view the restoration of that line, or tending to promote any sectional controversy in relation thereto; and we congratulate the country that the results to grow out of that measure are likely to prove beneficial to the people of the Territories; and that while we maintain our position, that opinions in regard to the power of Congress in this matter are not tests of Democracy, we regard this act of renunciation by Congress of the power it has herstofore exercised over this subject, as the practical surrender of a formidable function on the part of the Federal Government, and as the accession of a right on the part of the incipient sovereignties that are to constitute the States of the Union, the exercise of which can, in all probability, result only auspiciously to the people of the Territories of which can, in all probability, result only auspiciously to the people of the Territories and the peace of the Union."

The tricksters knew the use that would be nade of this. They knew that certain papers | mont and prosperity which is exhibited at the in New York would break forth into hellelyjahs, calling upon the good People to take and schools, for the South, by the most liberal notice that this Soft Convention, warm as it | contributions and subscriptions of stock. Huncondemning the Nebraska Bill! Yes-it was fires or from pestilence. This is as it should forced to pronounce it "inexpedient and unnecessary "-let us thank God and take courago, and, meantime, don't forget to support the

That was one use. But, hear the Administration: "Ah, that was nicely done. You do the great body of Northern people, who, while not say that the Bill is 'inexpedient and un- they hate Slavery, cherish the kindest wishes necessary,' but that 'the introduction of the for the prosperity and happiness of the South. clause in it repealing the Missouri Comproand faithful servants-your double-dealing hath a wisdom in it that quite commends it to our virtuous mind." That is the other use of this notable resolu

Such political scoundrelism This "Soft" Convention intended in reality

mise, and it did endorse it. The resolution does the enjoyment, or thirty-two dollars and fifty sider the introduction of the clause in the Ne-Compromise as inexpedient and unnecessary. or \$3 50 a year, does not weigh with you— So did General Cass—so did General Pierce—potatoes you will have—but, pay fifty cents so did the Washington Union—and we are ore a year to your editor for the paper-no, quite sure, that by the time the free States nore a year to your editor for the paper—no, quite sure, that by the time the free States ing to the Census of 1850, which is the last have got through with the Administration, that Do not be alarmed—we do not mean to raise will be a settled opinion with them all. But, the

principles and a policy in regard to Nebraska and the Slavery Question generally, utterly at variance with the opinions of the Post—and it supports them! If all Northern Anti-Slavery men should pursue the same policy, how long would it take to emancipate the Federal Gov-ernment from the control of the Slave Power?

If there be virtue and self-respectamong the names of New York, the "Softs" and the "Hards," as they are styled, will meet with such an ignominious defeat in the next elec-tion, that for once they may be driven to inquire whether honesty is not the best policy.

to point out a periodical published in the South | which exclude Slavery. which is not strictly Southern and sectional in But this is an era of change and progress character? Can they name one which is not and even South Carolina, like Turkey and the strenuous advocate of Slavery? There is the Southern Quarterly Review at Charleston, whose staple is Slavery; the Southern Literary are pleased to observe, in the newspapers of Messenger at Richmond, the same; and De that State, a spirited discussion upon the Bow's Review, which purports to be published mode of appointing Presidential electors. By at New Orleans, but is edited in this city by the present law, which differs from that of all at New Orleans, but is edited in this city by the Superintendent of the Census, also intensely Pro-Slavery. Every newspaper printed in he slaveholding States, with two or three exceptions, is Pro-Slavery; nineteen-twentieths of them intensely so. Even their agricultural papers have "Southern" incorporated in their tle-pages, and interwoven in every line. We hear of "Southern Commercial Conventions," "Southern" manufacturing establishments, which make the strongest sectional appeals for support, and "Southern" colleges, which do the same thing. Almost every enterprise at the South is gotten up in a spirit of antago-nism to the North, and makes the lustiest apfor support.

How strange, that a people who live, an move, and have their political and social existence, in an atmosphere of sectionalism should rail out at the slightest indication of similar spirit at the North!

But the truth is, there is very little section feeling at the North. The Northern people are opposed to Slavery, but they are not opposed to the South. On the contrary, they hail with pleasure every indication of improve-South. The North builds railroads, churches, be. Sectional hatred, or jealousy, is a mean, narrow spirit, unworthy of a free people. There are Northern men, doubtless, though few hate the South; but such is not the spirit of people, has eighteen Representatives, &c.

### HAY VS. COTTON. The fact that three-fourths of the cotton ero

is exported to Europe, and the remaining fourth to the North, has given it a consequence in the eyes of the public far beyond its real worth. Almost every pound produced, figures in the tables of foreign or domestic exports, and thus makes a noise in the world; while hundreds of millions of dollars worth of other articles, of greater value, are consumed at home, and are never heard of. It is for the same reason that the States which produce cotton, tobacco, sugar, and rice, have been called the producing States; while other States, which produce the homely articles of hay and grain, are left out the agricultural resources of the country. This fallacious mode of speaking and reasoning received dignity and consequence from the state-ly dogmatism of Mr. Calhoun; and although the error which it involves has often been pointed out, it is still repeated. We proceed, therefore, to state precisely the quantities and values of cotton and hay, respectively, accord-According to the Census Report, the cotton

op for the year ending June 1st, 1850-in her words, the crop of 1849-amounted to price per pound was perhaps something under ten cents; but, allowing ten cents, we have forty dollars per bale of 400 lbs. At this rate the 2.466,603 bales will come to \$98,664,120. The hay crop, according to the Census, for the year ending June 1st, 1850—we presume it must mean the crop of 1849—was 13,829,295 tons. Of this immense crop, the slaveholding States, including Delaware, produced 1,137,913 tons—leaving 12,691,382 tons for the product

of the free States. But as our object is to in-stitute a comparison between the products of the two sections of the Union, we will deduct from the Northern crop an amount equal to that of the South, and show the value of the excess, in comparison with cotton. This excess of the Northern hay crop over that of the ath amounts to 11,553,469 tons; which, at dollars per ton, will come to the round um of \$231,069,380, which is considerably nore than twice the value of the cotton crop.

We have probably rated the value of hay, as rell as of cotton, at something above the ordi ary selling price; but we believe that hav oft-

salized, since all the expense of transportation and the profits of merchants are saved.

e cotton erop. We now proceed to state, om the Census, the value of the tobacco and

\$98,664,120.00

The total value of the three great staples of

all the great staples of the South. The value of hay, as above stated, is only the value of the excess of Northern over Southern hay. The total value of the hay crop of the country would be some fifty millions of dollars more, or three times the value of cotton.

G.

## CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina has always claimed to be nocratic State, not merely in its political Constitution, but in the common language of politicians; and it is astonishing that the pre-posterous claim is generally acquiesced in. Her bold and audacious politicians, by dint of talent, effrontery, and clap-trap, have, for forty or fifty years, kept up the humbug in the face The Southern newspapers are crying out in one-third of her people, in proportion to against Northern periodicals and journals, for their interest in the remaining two-thirds, who ming what they are pleased to term a sec- are regarded as slaves. Her Constitution i tional character—in other words, for admit-ting articles into their columns upon the sub-but also in discriminating between the rich ect of Slavery. Harpers' and Putnam's Mag- and the poor white population-giving power Party to a corporal's guard; and a similar re-buke, we doubt not, will be administered in October to the political dodgers, by the People of Pennsylvania. ne.

olina Democracy, which is impudently held

will these Southern editors be good enough up as a model for the imitation of other States

> Spain, are beginning to feel the influence of what is called "the spirit of the age." We the other States, the people are entirely excluded from a voice in the election of Presi dent. The complicated wheel-within-n-wheel. as it exists in the Federal Constitution, had not removed the President far enough from the People to suit the aristocratic democracy of South Carolina, and they interposed another obstacle to the full and fair expression of public pinion, by conferring the election of the elect ors upon the Legislature.

The Legislature of South Carolina is strictly and exclusively aristocratic. No man is eligible to a seat in that body, unless he is the owner of at least ten negroes, or a consider ble income in money.

We are glad to see that the advocates o the repeal of this law, and of the substitution of popular election, have boldly assailed the injustice and inequality of the whole system ef representation. They expose the Constitution of the State to contempt and ridicule, in language which must sound almost treason able in that latitude, but which cannot fail t have a wholesome influence upon the pub lie mind. A writer in the South Care linian shows that the upper counties, with nearly five-sixths of the white population, have only 78 out of 122 Representatives. That Richland district, with 6,830 white inhabitants, has only five members of Assembly: and St. James, with a total population of 984 less by 374 than the number of voters in Rich land, has six members of Assembly. Pendle ton, with 26,232 white inhabitants, has but seven Representatives, while St. Philip's and

These facts are sufficient to show that the slaveholding class are, or at least have been supreme in South Carolina. They keep under the poorer white people, as well as the

"Never was the remark of Mr. Jefferson more clearly elucidated than is now apparent in the construction of the General Assembly of South Carolina. That great man was not in error when he said that 'nower was constantby passing from the many to the few.' By the Constitution of South Carolina, as formed by the Convention, it passed then 'from the many to the few.' Will any man say this is untrue? The writer, to sustain himself, refers to the ta-ble. Look at the number of Representatives apportioned to the small parishes. Look at Christ Church, St. Stephen's, St John's, Berk ley, and others in the table, and there is found three members for each. Look to Beaufort, and there are twelve. Was this 'equal justice' to

there are twelve. Was this 'equal justice' to ALL? for be it remembered, when South Carolina accepted the Constitution of the United States on the terms contained in the declarations prefacing that instrument, she virtually promised [ cqual justice ] to all her citizens. Did the Convention of 1790 award this constituent of a Democratic Government to the Legislature, or to the people? What is a Democratic Government? Is it one which, in apportioning the representation of a State, establishes the elective franchise on a basis of gross inequality? Would a Government, practicing to have even a faint semblance to democracy, perpetrate a palpable wrong on its people for to have even a faint semblance to democracy, perpetrate a palpable wrong on its people for a period of more than sixty years? And in this enlightened age, what should be thought of those who can see no wrong in such arrangement, and claim for themselves the cognomen of democratic republicans, and laud a system unequal, unjust, and anti-democratic in all its bearings? When any Government denies to its citizens rights which were intended to be secured to them by the Constitution of their common country, and persists in that denial, then he who upholds and advocates such denial, then he who upholds and advocates such denial, then he who upholds and advocates such denial, then he woo upholds and advocates such denial, then he who upholds and declare to the people, 'ye serfs and underlings, ye have no rights; and if ye have, it is not expedient for you to exercise them, because the members of the Legislature can do it better.

"Expediency!" What a convenient term for those who will not, or cannot, seek the foundation of argument! 'Expediency! How

for those who will not, or cannot, seek the foundation of argument! 'Expediency!' How many usurpations, how much political turpitude it conceals, and is designed to cover 'Expediency!' A fitting word, truly, for such as would detract from the merits of a question based on 'equal justice' to all!"

EURERA, IOWA, Sept. 6, 1854

To the Editor of the National Era: It is now more than a year since I gave a sketch of home-hunting is Iowa. Our setion on a beautiful stream (Riobland creek) away back in the wilderness of weeds.

verything their own way. Cary, Liquor Law who are determined to stick to their old name and usages, is in about the same predicament. rris, Administration candidate, fares a little ter; but Morrill, the candidate of the anti-Nebraska, anti-Rum, and real Democrats, no matter by what name called, has beaten all competitors, having received the votes of Democrats, Independent Democrats, and Whigs. No Administration candidate is elected to the Senate, the members elect being Whige and epublicans. From present returns, it would seem that the Republicans have elected all their candidates for Congress, in some districts over Hunker Whige as well as Nebraska men One or two papers in Maine attribute the result in part to the Know Nothings-on what ground does not appear. It is very easy to attribute great results to a secret organization whose members and operations are not known. The newspapers in this latitude do not appear to be profoundly interested in the news.

Stephen Royce, the anti-Nebraska candidate for Governor in Vermont, has about ten thousand majority. Not a single Administration man has been elected to the State Senate, and in the House the Administration will have a meagre minority. The three members of Conress elect are anti-Nebraska. Sabin is reelected by near 3,000 majority, and Meacham by about 4.000. The Fusionists united upon them. Morrill, in the second district, nearly 500 majority, the anti-Nebraska strength in his district having been divided.

We observe that ex-Senator Phelps has been aking a somewhat prominent part in some anti-Nebraska meetings in Vermont. Too late. There was no more thorough submissionist in the Senate of the United States than that gentleman. If the air of his native hills has so salutary an influence on his love of Freedom. keep him at home by all means.

Thorington, the Republican candidate for Congress in the second district, Iowa, is elected by a large majority. There is some doubt yet as to the second district. The difference is through the Senate but for the Parliam slight, either way; but the probabilities are that Clarke, Republican caudidate, is elected 1848, the subject was discussed again, in both by a small majority. The Senate stands-15 branches of Congress, and with great boldness Whigs and Republicans, and 15 Democrats, so called, and one seat is contested. In the House of Representatives, the Republicans have a large majority. The Dubuque Herald says that among the Democrate may be an anti-Nebraska man or two, and among the Whigs here is at least one Nationalist. The best result of the election is the retirement from the United States Senate of Augustus Cæsar Dodge, one of the most faithful representatives Slavery has had in that body.

fest a determination to put the State on the the cause of Freedom and the sectional interright side.

being matured in Illinois. The People, as usual, and broke down the opposition to Slavery exin number and inconsiderable in weight, who St. Michael's parishes, with only 18,872 white sare taking the lead in the districts. Washburne, the present faithful Representative from the divisions and treachery of the representathe first district, has been renominated by a tives of Freedom, rose in its demands in pro-Republican Convention. The Chicago Free portion as opposition diminished; and in 1850 Citizen Bays:

> State, too numerous to mention, all following the same direction—some of them adopting the name of Republican, as in Kane and Molecular than the name of Republican, as in Kane and Molecular than the name of Republican, and the County Convention in the second and third districts attended by Mr. Codding, separate political action was resolved upon by the people. Old party lines were obliterated, and party prejudices conquered. A Free Congressional Convention of the first district adopted the name and platform of Rapublican, and put in nomination Hon. E. B. Washburne, who most cordially endorsed the platform as his principles, long endorsed the platform as his principles, long endorsed the second of the second dorsed the platform as his principles, long en-tertained by himself. In the second district, a Mass Congressional Convention will be held at Aurora for the same object—the formation of a new party—on the 20th inst. In the third district, a Convention will be held at Bloomington on the 16th. Other districts will probably act simply on the plan of fusion or anti-Nebraska issue."

A State Mass Convention, to perfect this Re publican organization, is called to meet at Springfield, Ill., on the 5th of October ensuing. A warm struggle is going on in Indiana. The Administration Party has boldly adopted the Nebraska platform, and challenged the verdiet of the People, by re-nominating the men who voted in Congress for the Bill. anti-Nebraska Democrats, Whigs, and Independent Democrats, have formed a Republican Party, accepted the issue, and nominated opposing candidates. The following are the can

didates:

Anti-Republican.—1st district, S. Miller; 2d,
Wm. H. Eoglish; 3d, Cyrus L. Dunham; 4th,
Wm. S. Holman; 5th, Joseph Buckles; 6th,
Thomas A. Henricks; 7th, John S. Davis; 8th,
James Davis; 9th, Norman Eddy; 10th, E. M.
Chamberlain; 11th, James R. Slack.

Republican.—1st district, Samuel Hall; 2d,
Thomas C. Slaughten; 3d, John A. Hendricks Republican.—1st district, Samuel Hall; 2d, Thomas C. S'aughter; 3d, John A. Hendricks; 4th, Will Cumback; 5th, D. P. Holloway; 6th, Lucien Barbour; 7th, Harvey D. Scott; 8th, D. Mace; 9th, Schuyler Colfax; 10th, Samuel Brenton; 11th, John U. Pettit.

"Of the Anti-Republican candidates, Miller, English, Dunham, T. A. Henricks, J. S. Davis, Eddy, and Chamberlain, are members of the present Congress, and, with the exception of the latter, voted for the Nebraska bill. Of the Republican candidates, each of the old parties

Republican candidates, each of the old parties have an equal number."

We are informed that there is danger losing the third district, in consequence of the running of two candidates as anti-Nebraska. This is deplorable. It is criminal, in such a contest, to suffer any personal or party considerations to interfere with the success of the

ined in all parts of the State. A letter on our first page, from an intelligent correspondent in Cincinnati, will show the progress of ffairs in that State. Everything looks en-

The second of the second of the second

nal, Pontiae Gazette, and other popular sover-signty expounders, oppose the movement now going on among the people of the Northern Peninsula, to be set spart by Congress as an independent State."

THE REPUBLICANS IN OHIO are proceeding industriously in the work of nominating candidates. In Toledo, they have nominated John Fitch for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. During the agitation of the Compro-mise measures a few years since, Mr. Fitch was selected as the champion of the Wilmot roviso men, and he was then warmly sus tained by the editor of the Republican, (Mr Riley.) This same editor, having since been made collector of the port, now roundly shues Mr. Fitch, who maintains his integrity, as "an inveterate place-hunter." Virtuous man!

### THE TABLES TURNED.

The New York Courier and Enquirer is d ighted to witness the cool indifferen outh as to the fate of Kansas and Nebraska, as well as the absence of all excitement in that quarter of the Union, at a time when the North agitated with the throes of Anti-Slavery feeling. Has it never cocurred to the Courier that one fact is the consequence of the other? That the calmness of the South and the evi-

In 1847, the House of Representatives adoptat the Wilmot Proviso, and it might have gone through the Senate but for the Parliamentary legerdemain which was used to defeat it. In 1848, the subject was discussed again, in both 5 branches of Congress, and with great boldness and vehemence by Northern members, but the 6 defection of General Cass and his friends prevented its passage. At that time, when the Wilmot Proviso was a possibility, the talk of nullification and disunion was confined to South Carolina; and we remember the cool indifference with his chapter on "the Moral Perfection of Jesus."

Those who are fond of Paith," by its author, being a Rejoinder to Professor Newman's "Reply;" also, the "Reply to the Eclipse of Faith," by Francis Wm. Newman; together with his chapter on "the Moral Perfection of Jesus."

Those who are fond of Paith, by its author, being a Rejoinder to Professor Newman's "Reply;" also, the "Reply to the Eclipse of Faith," by Francis Wm. Newman; together with his chapter on "the Moral Perfection of Jesus."

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Those who are fond of Paith, by its author, by its author, being a Rejoinder to Professor Newman's "Reply;" also, the "Reply to the Eclipse of Faith," by Francis of Paith, by Francis of Pai indifference with which the subject was discussed at the South, in private circles, and the scarcely disguised favor in which it was held by thousands of Southern people whose "soundness on the Slavery question" was never brought into dispute. But the defection of Northern politicians who were willing to sall by the Rev. John Stephenson. N. Tork: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1864. For sale by Graz & Ballantyna. Washington. nas had in that body.

The Republican movement is spreading in brought into dispute. But the defection of ests of the North for Presidential honors and A State organization of the same kind is patronage, divided the people of that section, almost every Southern State, threatened seces-"On the 1st of August a mass meeting was sion and disunion not if the Wilmot Proviso der the poorer white people, as well as the slaves, and constitute an odious oligarchy in the name of Democracy.

The following language of the writer in the South Carolinian must sound very queerly in the ears of the Slaveocracy:

G. State, too numerous to mention, all following language.

"On the 1st of August a mass meeting was held at Ottawa, which was composed of men of should be passed, (for that was impossible,) but if the Fugitive Slave Law were not so amended as to convert the North into a hunting-ground for Southern bloodhounds, and if California was followed by meetings in other parts of the State, too numerous to mention, all following.

The intensity of Southern sectional bitter-

ness and the exorbitancy of Southern demands says: were never so great as when the North was meanly crouching at the feet of the slavehold-er. At length, a sort of compromise was en-tered into, based on the principle that God and the Devil, Freedom and Slavery, Right and Wrong, are opposing forces of equal power and Wrong, are opposing forces of equal power and dignity, whose separate interests must be equally respected. But Slavery had the advantage of being in power, and the election of 1852 only served to double its guarantees, by giving overwhelming majorities to its votaries, North and South. This served to augment its demands still more. The most ultra Pro-Slavery disunionists and their supple creatures were called to the Cabinet, and the design was at once formed and avowed, of "crushing out" the last vestige of "Abolitionism"—by which the last vestige of "Abolitionism"—by which the last vestige of "Abolitionism"—by which the last vestige of "Abolitionism to Slavery" and civilization, is the primary object of this work.

"A general view of the continent of Africa, comprising the past and present condition of its inhabitants; slavery in Africa, and its forcing alove trade; the piracies upon the coast, before it was guarded and protected by naval acquired to the primary object of this work.

"A general view of the continent of Africa, comprising the past and present condition of its inhabitants; slavery in Africa, and its forcing alove trade; the piracies upon the coast, before it was guarded and protected by naval acquired in the primary object of this work.

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"A general view of the continent of Africa, comprising the past and present condition of its inhabitants; slavery in Africa, comprising the past and present condition of its inhabitants; slavery in Africa, and its forcing alove trade; the piracies upon the coast, and protected by naval acquired and protected by naval acquired in the process of colonization by the country; its natural history, languages, and people; and the process of colonization by the country; its natural history, langua the last vestige of "Abolitionism"—by which was meant every form of opposition to Slavery. The most open and indecent interference was made with the free expression of public opinion in the elections; office-holders were threatened with instant dismissal, and aspirants to office with exclusion, if they should dure to vote, in bedience to the dictates of conscience, agains the orders of the Administration.

At the first meeting of Congress after the inauguration, the bold villany was proposed and carried, of repealing the Missouri Compronise. This measure has at last aroused the awakened a unanimity of feeling and opinion Abolition sentiment at the North? awakened corresponding sectional bitterness at the South, with threats, loud and menacing, of disunion? Not at all. As the Courier says, all is quiet and peaceful. The South, which a few months ago could not bear exclusion from the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, by a law of the last generation, now patiently muses over the Saratoga and Massachusetts plat-forms, which require the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the non-admission of more slave States, and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Now, is it not apparent that the determina-tion manifested by the North in a just cause has produced irresolution at the South in a are wanting in courage, or that they flinch in the defence of their constit State Rights. But we do believe that they founded hypotheses, in violation of the spirit and habitual construction of the Constitution from its adoption to the present time. In other

in empty threat in those who make it, and a cowardly or hypocritical excuse in those who are constrained by it to abandon principles.

## LITERARY NOTICES,

SNIA AND ENGLAND: Their Strongth and Weak ness. By John Reynell Morell. N. York: Rike Thorne, & Co. 1854. This is a cheap reprint of the first Englishion of a work written by an Englishman ader the influence of an overpowering conv

ion that the Government of his country lack the decision and energy demanded by the pending crisis—of one who regards it as imeratively incumbent upon his country to tore Greece to Turkey, and to shut Russiafrom the Black Sea! It affords some informs. tion in relation to the politics, statistics, and eography, of Russia.

&c. By John Smith. With Motes, &c., by R. T. Trall, M. D. New York: Fowlers & Wells. 1854 In four parts, 25 cents cach-\$1.25 bound. This work is mainly designed to prove that

the natural and best human diet is derived from the vegetable kingdom." It is a very complete and comprehensive work on the subject, embracing the arguments derived from history, anatomy, physiology, and chemistry.

By the author of "Clara Stanley," &c. N. York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1854. A pleasing story of domestic life-of afflio tion, patience, affection, and subsequent happi-ness. The young will relish it well, and be all

FLORENCE EGERTON: er. Sunshine and Shadow

the author. 1854.

It is in this volume affirmed that Slavery is a Board refused to conduct the Boarding Schools national disease, and of fatal tendency; and under such regulations. The subject came that one fact is the consequence of the other?

That the calmness of the South and the evident abatement of Pro-Slavery feeling has resulted from the strong demonstration of Northern repugnance to Slavery extension?

The subject came that tenuency; and or later tenuency; and the under such regulations. The subject came before the Board, in the form of a Report by Dr. Dwight, from the Committee on Missions, the Union as endangered by "the great section of the Strong demonstration of the age," and believes that the embarrassments of that question have been Committee. Dr. Dwight sustained the Report Such is our reading of the signs of the times, and we think we are sustained in it by the history of the country during the last few greater evil by removing the cause of the Richmond, Virginia, thought the Choctawa

A volume of infinite beauty and vast instruc

APRICA AND THE AMERICAN FLAG. By Comman er Andrew H. Foote, U. S. N., Lieut. Commanding U. States brig Perry on the Coast of Africa, A. D. 1850-'51. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1854. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 890.

ample opportunities for obtaining information, in has availed himself of those opportunities, and given to the world a truthful sketch of Africa, as he has seen it. The permanent continuance of an American squadron on the coast of Africa is of course the favorite idea of the writer, who says:

"To illustrate the importance of this squad-"

"In the evening.

"In the evening.

"In the evening.

"In the evening the subject of the Choctaw wissing squares who and enother excites

LECTURES ON THE TRUE, THE BEAUTIFUL, THE Goon. By M. V. Cousin. Increased by an Appendix on French Art, translated by O. W. 8vo., pp. 892. For sale by R. Farnham, Washing-

print of a revised and improved edition of a work of great merit. M. Cousin professes in the duty from foreign coal altogether. No this book to have only collected in a body of class of men should be permitted to depred doctrine the theories scattered in his different on the community. Subject the miners and works, and to have summed up, in just propor- dealers in coal to competition, and they will works, and to have summed up, in just propormise. This measure has at last aroused the North to a sonse of its degradation, and has awakened a manimity of feeling and opinion losophy." "Our true doctrine, our true flag," awakened a unanimity of feeling and opinion against Slavery and Slavery extension, never before known. And what has been the consequence of this nearly unanimous expression of Abolition sentiment at the North? How it the world, which Descartes put under the severe forms of modern genius, which in the eventeenth century was one of the glories and forces of our country, which perished with the national grandeur in the eighteenth century, which at the commencement of the pres century M. Royer-Collard came to re-act in public instruction, whilst M. de Chateaubriand, Madame de Stael, and M. Quatremer de Quincy, transferred it into literatu

# VERMONT

h distinctively; but, in view of the fact that ggressions of slavery, through the instru-alities of the Administration, and other ise, were the only issues made use of in the ontest, may not the friends of Freedom age, claim it as an Anti-Slavery victory, and the reatest one ever achieved by the liverif-loving copie of Vermont?—Green Mount. Freeman.

## - A NEW PAPER IN KANSAR

Joeiah Miller, one of our Anti-Slaves friends, writes us from Westport, Missouri, Sept. 7th, 1854, that other projects for establishing newspapers in Kansas having been somewhat delayed, he has concluded, in company with R. G. Elliott, of Cincinnati, to commence a paper there, forthwith. It will be of the size of the National Era before its enlarge. ent, conducted on the same principles, and offered at about the same terms. It will be called "The Kansas Free State," and be printed about fifty miles up the Kensas river. Mr. Miller is a native of South Carolina, and left there about two years since. Mr. Elliott is one of the most indefatigable working Anti-Slavery men in Ohio, and he has been in Cincinnati, preparing the prospectus and specimen number of the new paper, which will be sent out, as we learn, in the course of two weeks. Mr. Miller adds, in a postsoript:

"Our post office, for the present, is Kaneas Missouri. I shall be in the Territory all the while, preparing for the enterprise; but letter addressed to that office will receive our atten

We hope to see two or three good newspapers, devoted to Freedom, started without de lay in the Territory. Our friends should take the earliest measures for an efficient organiza

### THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS AND This Board, at its recent meeting in Hart

ford, Connecticut, was somewhat agitated by the universal disturber. It seems that the Council of the Choctaw Nation having for-THE GREAT FUTURE OF AMERICA AND APRICA. By bidden the teaching of slaves in the schools, Jacob Dewees, M. D. Philadelphia: Printed for and banished what it calls Abolitionists from its borders, the Prudential Committee of the His work deserves a more extended had simply exercised an undoubted right, and that the Board ought not to interfere.

The Power which declares that Slavery shall not be abolished in Cuba will never allow it to be repudiated on the borders of Alabama. The Choctawe must check movements in that direction, or they will be destroyed from being a

"Chancellor Walworth regretted this discussion. A similar one came near rending the Board in twain a few years since, and it is ex-A volume so generally known and praised erting a most unhappy influence now. The requires but little notice at our hands. An intelligent gentleman, possessing the most powerful influence for good. If this discussion to continued the continued to the continued t

be continued, the work of this meeting at least, is done.

"The Hon. Mr. Childs vindicated the action of the Prudential Committee, upon the same

mission again came up, and another exciting discussion was had, which was continued until etween eleven and twelve o'clock, when the Board adopted the report and resolutions of the committee on that subject, endersing the principles of Mr. Treat's letter of 1848, and refusing to continue the connection with the Choetaw schools under the present law, which forbids the instructing of slaves or slave children, and excludes Abolitionists and thee spreading fanatical sentiments, from the Choctaw Nation.

The Board again met at an early hour this

morning, and a couple of hours were spent in listening to spontaneous addresses from differ-ent individuals. Most of the speakers seemed to rejoice that the Chootaw question had been met and decided. At ten o'clock, the Board ad-

COAL .- Among the articles to be admitted free of duty, from the British North American provinces, is coal. This is right. As our miners appear to be unable to supply the demand, except at excrbitant prices, it is well to have another supply opened. We trust Congress will soon come to their senses.

### GREAT RIOT BETWEEN AMERICANS AND IREH. Several Killed-Military Ordered Out! NEW ORLEANS, September 13, 1854.

Our city has been the scene of some terrible iots between the Americans and Irish, in which everal lives were lost, and many badly injured. riots between the Americans and Irish, in which several lives were lost, and many badly injured. There are many rumors and exaggerated reports in circulation in regard to the cause of it. From the best information I can obtain, I learn that the first outbreak cocurred on Sunday evening, growing out of a political discussion between a party of Americans and Irish. A savage fight ensued, in which firearms and clubs were freely used. A number of the participants in the riot were badly wounded before it could be quelled by the police. On the following day, one of the wounded died, and much excitement followed in consequence.

The excitement continued on the increase throughout Monday, and as soon as night set in the riot was renewed with still greater victence—such party apparently being prepared for it. The news pread rapidly through the city, and it was reported that several had been killed, but this report fortunately proved to be premature. Pistole and gune were fired into the crowds, and many of the rioters received in making several arrests and restoring order. The rioters again succeeded in making several arrests and restoring order.

o further outbreak had taken place.

The military, however, are still held under rms, to be ready in the event of a renewal of

ident are constitutionally empowered to admit new States at their discretion.

It will be seen, in the progress of events, that the demands of Slavery will abase in properis it e Free Damogratic victory, considered as naval stores are of prodigious value.

JACKSONVILL To the Editor of the No As we have had some subject of Nebraskaism, the Old Line Democrac in the field, and intend have united with the Wi Hon. Richard Yates, aga Nebraska candidate. T

NO. 403.

THE PROPLE

Nebraska candidate. T district have as yet mad having had small Conve only being able, in Scotte vention of seven men, to the Nebraska-Kansas bil Major Harris has shot in a speech in this place attempted to maintain it, erally entertained is, tha out. He was followed by vindication of his course out. He was followed by vindication of his course exposition of the course of the Democratic par hope, that the Missouri replaced on our statute in It was agreed between that Harris should have the sudience (1,000 or 1 listen, until Yates arose, to hear Harris; which thuses; when their clamor Harris desisted, amid deacoln, (an ex-M. C.,) who g ing, an anti-Nebraska s length, acid thunders see that Presidential hus

Douglas has said that this district in favor of not go far, until he find and an outraged constitu expect a very severe conflicte capital district; at are at work, and expect We have two Anti-Net town, which are doing a The Democrate have a lition; but their denunci their own heads, renderi

(Why will our friend tration party the ti was a good name so p Hunkers, Pierce men, Nebraskaites, Slavery Democrats. They are have outraged Democr crats have abandoned t

To the Editor of the Na

The passage of the Nemuch feeling and excit Oregon. It is one of t ever perpetrated in the A never can nor never wil to nor bless such wicked sage of the Nebraska bill petition Congress in the God. Solomon says, " the people mourn;" as of the United States, to of Congress that voted give an account of the laves will moet them the should say, Depart from May God grant the spee ehould be the prayer of Indeed, a day of prayer throughout the United St avert the evil just comm and ungodly children.

SPRINGFIELD, To the Editor of the Nats In Ohio and some their old prejudices an body who shall be as a o fight against the the f of Slavery. And this metered into with a great d here. The "old rank Democrats, who have them, saying, "they can the passage of the Nebra sequent repeal of the M The "fusion" has been ergy and much good fee

hoped this effort of the throw of Slavery in our institutions befitting a f people be reared in their There was quite a lar meeting of the people of weeks since, for the pur their feelings in regard to quity. And they all, wi in condemning it, as unl disgraceful to the country The meeting closed in ha-ing, and will, no doubt, re meetings as these are bevery county seat throu the result will be felt and residential election, to I

From the Chicago T FUGITIVE SLAVE CA About twelve o'clock y attempt was made, in the Island Railroad Depot, to Three men, named John an and William Grant, seized the negro as he street. He instantly d made efforts to release

succeeded. During the his coat torn nearly off, chanans lost out of his porthe negro picked up, an "stand off." "stand off."

It is asserted that John in the slave, but did not hime, a crowd had collected pistol was fired, John Buol the police and others, and crowd down Clark street where he was leaded up. where he was looked up. and Grant ran down to loon, in front of which

quickly collected.

Marshal Knights wen escorted the two over to j
What has become of state. The occurrence of people during the ear noon, in the vicinity of Y Court House Square. The stration attempted, and wholly confined to the kno ing the subject. An examply be had this afternoon.

The Purser of the stee arrived at New York from The rebel party were in large towns in the neighbor and they were expected to Canton as any hour. At

# THE PEOPLE SPEAKING.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Sept. 6, 1854.
To the Editor of the National Era: As we have had some excitament here on the subject of Nebraskaissa, we want our friends of the Old Line Democracy to know that we are in the field, and insend to maintain it. We have united with the Whigs of this district on Hon. Richard Yates, against T. L. Harris, the Nebraska candidate. The Democrate of this district have as yet made but a poor show—having had small Conventions—for instance, only being able, in Scott county, to raise a Convention of seven men, to endorse Douglas and the Nebraska-Kansas bill!

Major Harris has shouldered the issue, and in a speech in this place on the 2d instant, he attempted to maintain it, but the opinion generally entertained is, that he did not make it out. He was followed by Yates, in a very able

slaves will meet them there? And if the Judge should say, Depart from me, ye workers of inquity, Inever knew you! Oh, solean thought! May God grant the speedy repeal of such a law, should be the prayer of every true Christian. Indeed, a day of prayer should be set apart throughout the United States, that God would are the evil just committed by his wicked and ungoelly shildren.

at the slave, but did not hit him. During this time, a crowd had collected; but as soon as the pistol was fired, John Buchanan was seized by the police and others, and escorted by a large crowd down Clark street to the watch-house, where he was locked up. The other Buchanan and Grant ran down to Young America Saloon, in front of which an immense growd quickly collected. quickly collected.

Marshal Knights went to the Saloon, and

What has become of the negro we state. The occurrence drew together of people during the early part of the after-noon, in the vicinity of Young America and Court House Square. There was no demon-stration attempted, and the excirement was wholly confined to the knots of persons discussing the subject. An examination by be had this afternoon.

The Purser of the steamer Empire City, just arrived at New York from Panama, furnished the following version of the latest China news received at San Francisco:

The rebel party were in possession of two large towns in the neighborhood of Whampos, and they were expected to attack the city of Canton at any hour. At the request of the American residents in Canton, a part of the marveying squadron was moored before the factories, in company with the British sloop Cormus, for the protection of the latter. The Mandarins had stopped the exportation of rice. Several Chinese merchants, with their families, and several Chinese merchants, with their families,

month.

In harbor, 6th, U. S. sloop J. P. Kennedy;
at Whampon, the U. S. steemer J. Hancock,
and the sloop Vinceznes; at Shanghai, the U.
S. steemer Susquehanna, and sloops Vandalia

A proper law that a should need the issue, and he a speak that the district state of the proper in t

quire for herself alone the protectorate over the Danubian Provinces.

The latest news from St. Petersburgh confirms the rumered victory of the Russian General, Baron Wrangel, over the Turks at Bajazet. According to the official report of Baron Wrangel, did the forces engaged in that battle, on each side, amount to about 12,000 men. The Turks lost 2,000 killed and wounded, besides a great number of prisoners, and their wagons with ammunition and provisions. The loss of the Russians was comparatively trifling.

number.

On the following day, or on the 14th inst, the allies took possession of the little island of Presto, near and apposite to the main fortress of Bomarsund, which thus was entirely enclosed by the French and English, who on the same day finished their preparations for their intended attack upon it.

At seven o'clock in the morning on the 15th instant, the Napoleon day, a most terrible bombardment was directed from the land batteries as well as from some gen-hoats under

rest of a fugitive slave by three citizens of St.
Louis, in the street, without the assistance of
officers. An immense orowd soon assembled,
and rescued the fugitive from their possession.
The captors instantly attacked the crowd and
re-took the fugitive, firing pistols and wounding one of the mob. The three men were then
arrested, and are now being examined before
Justice Pearce. An excited crowd is gathered
around the office.

Letter from Henry A. Wise. Washington, Sept. 12.—The Union of to-morrow will contain a letter on Slavery, from Henry A. Wise, answering N. Adams, of Mass. Mr. Wise takes the ultra Southern view of Slavery per se, but condemns the slave trade and favors colonization.

HARTFORD, CONN., SEPT. 12.—The fifty-fifty mund meeting of the Board of Commissioner

ALBANY, SEPT. 15.—The Chicago Tribune states that Senator Douglas addressed the citizens of Morris, Grundy county, on Tuesday last, and was attentively listened to; but, upon the conclusion of his remarks, the meeting adopted resolutions condemning his course and the passages of the Nabarda hill.

The Cholera at Pittsburgh-Great Mortality ornment, to romain neutral, and to do nothing farther derogatory to the power and influence of the Car; and as Prussia does, soveral of the minor German States will do.

Ruesia is therefore in a far better condition than she was before the 1st of this month, notwithstanding the loss at Aland, and of the fortress of Bomarsund.

Like Captera at Pittsburgh—Great Mortality.

Pritisburgh—Great Mortality.

Pritisburgh—The cholera has broken out with great virulence in parts of the city and violinity. It is impossible to give the number of cases, but fifty-fire deaths have been reported within the past thirty-six hours. Some well-known citizens have been carried off by the disease, after only three or four hours' illness.

The alarm on account of the cholers is subsiding. On Saturday morning there were only a few new cases, and these confined to persons of careless habits in living. There had been afteen deaths since the preceding day. Seizure of a Filibuster Steamer. NEW YORK, SEPT. 14 .- The steamer Benja-NEW YORK, SEFT. 14.—The steamer Benjamin Franklin, which has been supposed to be fitting out against Mexico, was yesterday seized by order of the President, and is now in charge of the United States authorities. She was seized at the solicitation of the Venezuelan Minister, who alleges that she was under orders to sail with Paez against Venezuela, and that Alvarez has nothing to do with her. The Minister has also sent to the Venezulan Consal at St. Thomas to act in a like manner with the brig Catharine Augusta, which has sailed for that port, and is a part of the same expedi-

A Know-Nothing Excitement. Washington, SEPT 15 .- Considerable ex citement was created to-day by the publication of some five hundred names, pretending to be a list of the members of the Know Nothing Council in the Fourth Ward. The list embraces the names of some of the most influential citizens in the Ward.

Later from the Rio Grande - Progress of the NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 11 .- We have dates from Brownsville to 2d inst.

We have reports that a battle at Victoria, between the insurgents and the Government troops, lasted three days, when the insurgents finally retired, with a small loss. The loss of the Government troops is said to be over 400.

San Luis Potosi has raised the standard of rebellion, and the insurgents' cause is represented as steadily spreading throughout the

Michigan Democratic State Convention. DETROIT, SEPT. 14 .- The Democratic State Convention was held here to-day, and made the following nominations: For Governor—John S. Barry; for Lieuten-ant Governor—W. A. Richmond; for Secretary of State—W. L. Bancroft. The Convention then adjourned until to-

Renomination of G. A. Grow for Congress. The Congressional Conference which met at Bradford (Pa.) on the 6th instant, unanimously nominated Hon. G. A. Grow for re-election Congress.

A Wealthy Colored Man. Samuel Williams, a colored man, has one of the finest farms in Washington county, Md. The Hagerstown Herald states that at the age he accomplished when he was fifty years of age. Now, he owns a farm worth \$10,000, and personal property amounting to several thousand more, all carned by his own labor. He is now 73 years of age.

CAPT. GIBSON'S CASE.

A friend has sent us from Europe the annexat translation of an article in FEcho Universal of the Hague, the only paper in Holland published in the French language. We are sorry to learn that the Dutch Government manifests no disposition to repair the injuries inflicted on Capt. Gibson by their Indian Batavian authorities. It is stated that the Govern-or General of Dutch India took an unfair advantage of certain papers of Capt. Gibson which fell into his hands, but that Capt. Gibson is unwilling to imitate that example by availing himself of the important documents which were by mistake placed in his possession: he thinks his case strong enough without any such resort. He supposed the documents had been advisedly transmitted to him, and he made the disposition of them as mentioned.

then returned to Abo, where 15,000 men were in garrison.

A small engagement without loss of life occurred at Abo on the 18th, between eighteen Russian gun-boats, and some steamers in the Black Sea.

From l'Bobo Universal, (the Hague.) Aug. 22, 1854.

Some statements having appeared in certain journals (Dutch) in relation to the sojourn of the American Capt. Gibson in the Netherlands, we believe it is in our power to complete or rather to rectify those statements by some additional particulars, which ought to be unquestioned in view of the source from whence they emanate. It is known that Mr. Gibson was declared guilty of high treason by a tribunal in Dutch India, in consequence of certain relations with the Sultan of Jambee, a prince of the Island of Sumatra, and condemned to twelve years' imprisonment.

tions with the Sultan of Jambee, a prince of the Island of Sumatra, and condemned to twelve years' imprisonment.

During his preliminary incarceration (and a few days previous to the time fixed for the carrying of his sentence into execution) he succeeded in escaping, disguised as a Dutch officer; a ship received him on board, and after a time he returned to his compatriots of South Carolina. The American press was filled with the account of his adventures, and even meetings were held to hear from his own mouth some account of his voyages in the Indian Archipelago, and from all parties there arose a general demand for a "redress of his wrongs." In the month of June last, the Washington press promulgated some of the particulars of a correspondence between the Federal Government and that of the Netherlands; and this announcement was accompanied in one by a report of a numerous meeting that had taken place, (at Pendleton, S. C.,) which, after listening with eager attention to a discourse delivered by Mr. Gibson, voted unanimously a series of resolutions strongly sustaining his reclamation for damages through the General Government, and expressing at the same time "the most energetic indignation that dishonor should

of resolutions strongly sustaining his reclamation for damages through the General Government, and expressing at the same time "the
most energetic indignation that dishonor should
have been cast upon the American flag in the
person of a South Carolinian."

Four weeks had barely elapsed since the
time of that meeting, when Capt. Gibson arrived at the Hague as special agent of his Government, and bearing despatches from the Cabinot at Washington to the United States Charge
d'Affaires. Mr. Belmont immediately demanded of this Government one hundred thousand
dollars (250,000 florins) to be paid to Mr. Gibson; and, furthermore, the restitution of certain private articles, documents, and so forth,
which had been voluntarily given up by the
American Captain to the authorities at Batavias. Mr. Beimont laid additional stress upon
his demand, in view of the fact that the judicisry is not independent in Netherlands India,
as the Government can dismise or change the
judges at pleasure; also, viewing the proceedings of the case, it was evident that the Court
at Batavia had been strongly influenced by the
Executive; and, furthermore, that Mr. Gibson
had constantly denied, and continues to deny,
that he was the author of the document upon
which the charge against him was founded,
this document theirs a letter written in the

on the continent.
We confine ourselves to this simple statement of facts, and abstain at present from any comment, for the same reason which induced us not to reveal what we have done until the appearance of erroneous and incomplete ver-

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax with Liverpool dates of the 2d instant.

There is no political news of conseque from England or France. The weather had been extremely favorable, and a large portion of the crops were secured. The commercial news shows a considerable fall in the price of

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Liverpool, September 2.—Cotton—there is a strengthened tone in the market, and middling and lower qualities have advanced ½d.; better qualities remain unchanged.

Breadstuffs.—The weather continues very fa-

vorable for agricultural purposes, and bread-stuffs have largely declined. Flour has declin-ed 3s. for the week; wheat 1s. to 1s. 3d.; and corn is easier. The quotations are for Western canal flour, 27s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28s.; Ohio, 29s. a 30s.; Canadian, 27s. a 28s. Wheat, white, 8s. a 9s.; red, 6s. a 7s. 9d.

Provisions.—Beef is unchanged, with a limited business at previous rates; medium quali-ties are wanted. Pork is firm; inferior unsaleable. Bacon is unchanged, with a moderate demand at previous rates. Money Market. — Consols closed firm at 95%—the highest point for a twelvemonth.

SPAIN.

The Union Republican Clubs have been closed, by order of the Government. The National Guards have been ordered to arrest the members if they persist in assembling. Several smaller clubs had also been dispersed.

The Government has published a list of the defalcations of the previous Ministry, amounting to \$30,000,000, with the revenues of Cuba nortgaged for two years, and all the extra re ources of the Kingdom pledged.

Espartero has raised a temporary loan of \$2,000,000 on the Hayana customs security.

A decree confiscating the property of Christina has been published. Under cover of this, she has left Madrid for Portugal, with the sanction of the Government. Much of her wealth had been safely invested in foreign se-

The Hagerstown Herald states that at the age of thirty-eight years he was a slave in Stafford county, Va., but subsequently purchased his freedom from his own earnings. He then bound himself to years of servitude, until he could purchase his wife and children, which he accomplished when he was fifty years of pulled down by the National Guards. The content of some regiments of services are regiments of services are regiments of services. opportune entry of some regiments of cavalry prevented much mischief. Saragosea was rest-less, and the whole Province of Aragon unquiet. A Carlist movement is spoken of in one or two quarters.

The cholera was abating in Romagna, and The choiers was abacing in komagna, and the Dutchies were in a disturbed state.

The universal jubilee, long contemplated by the Pope, will be held in November next, and a general convocation of the Church will meet at Rome, to settle the immaculate conception question.

France and England have decided to disman-tle and abandon Bomaraund. It is said they of-fored it and the Aland Islands to Sweden, on condition of her declaring against Russia, but Sweden refuses to accept.

On-the 26th, Lord Napier and Marshal D'Hilliers proceeded to Hango, in sight of the Russians, who blew up their fortifications and then returned to Abo, where 15,000 men were

force still holds Galatz for hospitals and magazines.

The cholera was abating, but its ravages in the allied fleet and army had been horrible. Many thousands are dead.

Lloyds has authentic news that Marshal St. Arnaud would leave Constantinople on the 3d, to take charge of the expedition to Crimes, which by that time would have reached its destination.

Vienna, Friday.—Vesterday, Prince Gortschakoff made a confidential communication to Count Buol, and requested similar explanations; also, notified him that he had communications to make to the Emperor in person.

Berlin, Friday.—Russia will not except the Austrian invitation to commence negotiations upon the basis stipulated by the Western Powers.

upon the basis stipulated by the Western Powers.

Vienna, August 31.—New proposals have been made by Russia, which involve new negotiations. The particulars have not transpired.

TURKISH DISASTERS IN ASIA.

The disasters to the Turks in Asia are confirmed. On the 29th of July, Selim Pasha was defeated, and the Russians occupied Bajajid. On the 7th of August a general engagement took place near Kars. The Turks attacked the Russians' entrenched camp, and drove in the right wing of the Russian cavalry swept them back with immense loss. Four thousand Turks were killed. An armistice of two days was agreed to after the battle. The Turks retreated into Kars, and abandoned their camp, which the Russians occupied. The Russians admit a loss of nearly 1,000. The battle lasted five hours, and 40,000 men and 150 guns were engaged.

marked secret and confidential, and addressed by different functionaries in the East to the chief authorities at Batavis, and some by the latter to the Home Government.

It appears that the Minister of the Colonies had sent to his colleague of the Foreign Office publish it.

latter to the Home Government.

If appears that the Minister of the Colonies had sent to his colleague of the Foreign Office at the complete desier of the affair, in order that he might fully inform himself of the matter, so as to combat the pretencions of the American Chargé d'Affaires, and that Mr. Van Hall had sent off, by some unaccountable oversight, all those documents, without opening the package which contained them. As soon as cognizant of this foolish mistake, haste was made to recover the important documents rent to Mr. Belmont. This gentleman stated that he had transmitted them to Mr. Gibson, who, on his part, asserts that they are no longer in his possession, he having regarded their receipt as an evidence of the desire of the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs to render him justice; and onsequently he (Gibson) had sent them home to his Government, as being incontrovertible evidence of the justice of his claim and of the system of espionage to which he had been subjected in the East.

Nevertheless, Mr. Belmont has transmitted the rofusal of our Cabinet to grant the indemnity to the knowledge of his Government, as being intontrovertible or despionage to which he had been subjected in the East.

Nevertheless, Mr. Belmont has transmitted the rofusal of our Cabinet to grant the indemnity to the knowledge of his Government, as being authorized to demand his passports if our Government should persist in its refusal. After forwarding these despatches, the American Chargé left for France; and it has been decided that, during his absence, Mr. Gibson should remain at Brussels, or some other city on the continent.

We confine ourselves to this simple state-

JUDGMENT UPON A NEBRASKAL.—In 1852, in the 1st district in Maine, Moses Macdonald received 9 213 votes, being a plurality of 3 682 over his Whig rival, and a clear majority of more than 2,000. Moses voted for the Nebraska bill, and had to be withdrawn from the ourse. A man named Wells was put up by the same party, who was, however, suspected of being in favor of that measure, and known to be a friend of the Administration. This was enough. Wells received 6,194 votes, while John M. Wood, the Whig and Republican candidate, has 9,223—a plurality of 3,029.

Missouri .- The Jefferson City Exami an Anti-Benton paper, gives a statement of the Legislative result for the entire State. I

Whigs - 12
Bentonian - 8
Anti-Benton - 13 According to this, the Bentonians can de cide the result as they please in both branches and can cause an election for U. S. Senator, in place of Atchison, (Anti-Benton,) or stave it

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHURCH.—Chief Justice Samuel Church died at the residence of his son in-law, the Rev. Mr. Stone, at Newtown, Conn., at 7 o'clock last Wednesday evening. The udge was nearly 70 years of age.

The Hon. John Black, for many years a member of the U.S. Senate from the State of Mississippi, and late of Louisiana, died at Win-chester, Va., on the 29th ult. Rising of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, SEPT. 16 .- The Ohio river has risen several feet above here, and we expect it will rise here two or three feet, which will make it four feet above its usual height to Louisville.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, Sept. 18 .- Holders of flour are asking higher prices to-day. No sales. Wheat has slightly advanced. Sales of 12,000 bushels, white, \$1.65 a \$1.75; red, \$1.55 a \$1.65. Corn—sales of 9,000 bushels, white, 80 cents; New York, Sept. 18.—The market for bread-stuffs is somewhat firmer to-day. Stocks dull. The money market continues in a very strin-gent position.

A CERTIFICATE

FROM ONE OF OUR WILLIAMSBURGH PRIENDS. New York, August 30, 1852. I hope every one, whether adult or child, who may have reason to believe they are troubled with worms, will take Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I firmly believe it is one of the greatest worm lestroyers of the age-certainly the most extraordi-

nary I know of.
A child of mine, about five years old, has bee troubled with worms about eix months back. We could get nothing to relieve it, until we came across Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, of which we gave but a small quantity. The result, however, was extraor-ordinary. The child passed over three hundred worms.

Williamsburgh, Long Island.
P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. Mc-

Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

[ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but, Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE All others, in comparison, are worthless.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,

No. 285 Broadway, New York, have just published:

I. FLORENCE EGERTON; or, Sunshine and Shadow. By the Author of "Clara Stanley." 16mo.;

75 cents.

A beautiful story for girls. \* \* \* We have been greatly interested in it ourselves.—New York Observer.

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In this fasoinating story are bound up many excellent monitory lessons to the young. \* The characters have an air of great naturalness, and many of the descriptions are touching and beautiful—Argus.

III. GRATITUDE: An Exposition of the 103d Pealm. By Rev. John Stephenson. 12mo; 75 cents.

This is a rich, practical, and dovetional work, that will be read with deep and thoughtful interest by those who can appreciate the infinite claims of divine grace and goodness on our gratitude.—Christian Observer.

IV. MORE WORLDS THAN ONE. By Sir David ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

Observer.

IV. MORE WORLDS THAN ONE. By Sir David Browster. 160mo.; 60 cents. Second Thousand.

A rich and truly valuable work, on a subject of commanding interest.—Observer.

The reasoning of the author is conclusive; the spirit of the essay is excellent; and the subject, as here treated, one which is calculated to ennoble and enrich the reader.—Chronicls.

V. VARA; or, The Child of Adoption. 18mo.; \$1.

We would give something to know who is the au-

nerich the reader.—Chronicle.

V. Vara; or, The Child of Adoption. 18mo.; \$1. We would give something to know who is the author of this delightful book.—Buffulo Express.
One of the most charming books we have read for a long time.—Religious Herald.

"After perusing "Vara." the heart seems hallowed by a holy spirit.—Merchants' Guide.

VI. Charles Houssell; or, Industry and Honesty. By the author of "Three Months Under the Snow." 18mo.; 40 cents.

A very interesting story, The moral is excellent, and the religious tone of the book pure and healthful.—Union.

VII. The Woodcutter of Lebanon and the Exiles of Lucerna. By the author of the "Morning and Night Watches." 18mo.; 50 cents.

VIII. Discourses and Sayings of our Lond Jesus Christ. Hustrated in a series of Expositions. By John Brown, D. D. 2 vols. 8vo.; \$4.

Where several condicting opinions of the learned are detailed, his discrimination is admirable; when his own interpretation is given, it is set forth with so much clearness, and appears so reasonable, that the reader will seldom feel disposed to withhold his assent. As an able expositor—clear, candid, comprehensive—Dr. Brown is unrivalled among British divines.—Kitto.

IX. Female Scripture Characters. By the Rev. Wm. Jay. Royal 12mo.; \$1.

By all sincers Christian women, the world over, this volume will be regarded as a spiritual treasure. Presbyteriam.

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\*\*\*Exponential of the Atlantic, it is

INDOCTRINATE THE CHILDREN,

made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment o Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeans, or Inhalin. ceape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygens is for sale at all the Druggists throughout the country.

New York Dutchman, January 14.

See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in an-

LOWELL MASON'S NEW WORK It Contains nearly Eleven Hundred Pieces, A ND is the most extensive collection of the kind ever published. It may be considered as the following distinct works brought together in one vol-

ame, vis:

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In the language of the Preface, "there are tunes in all kinds of time, in many rythmic forms, variously harmonized, point against point or in reports, in the usual keys, major and minor, for soli, tusts, or chorus. There are tunes appropriate to express all the various feelings, from those of the deepest penitence, grief, or sorrow, to such as are jubilant or exultant in the highest degree. There are inces animating and tunes quieting, tunes of orcitoment and tunes of repose, tunes of loftiness and tunes of meekness, of energy and of gentieness, of solemnity and of such merriness as becometh the dwelling place of the Most High." "There are singing tunes and epaking tunes, tunes cantabile and tunes recitande. There are tunes short and tunes long, tunes quiek and tunes slow, tunes easy and tunes difficult, tunes good and tunes—not so good."

There are tunes in profusion for choirs, and no lack of those which are suited to congregational use. There are tunes of about

120 DIFFERENT METRES,
being a larger variety than are presented in any other work.

The pages of the Hallelujah contain a sufficient amount of Anthems, Motets, and Set Pieces generally, to form of themselves a considerable volume. MORE THAN SEVENTY ANTHEMS, besides Chants, &c. A SINGING SCHOOL MANUAL.

The publishers risk little in claiming that this is the most comprehensive and complete work for classes yet issued. The department termed "The Singin School" archysics. ool," embraces
340 Exercises, rounds, Glees, etc., Thus farnishing an abundance of matter for practice in choirs as well as schools. An entirely new feature in this department, new introduced for the first time, is what is termed.

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A condensed exposition of the elements of music, intended for such short schools as are confined to ten or twenty leasure.

Another new feature is the introduction of

Another new feature is the introduction of INTERLUDES,

Which are printed in connection with nearly all the tunes, and which mans add greatly to its value when used in connection with an instrument or instruments. In some tunes the instrumental accompaniment is added throughout.

In the general characteristics of its musto, the Hallelujah may be said to resemble the Carsaias Sacra more than any of Mr. Mason's previous works, it being of the same practicable and useful character. Yet it is believed that the Hallelujah is far in advance of any of the author's previous books, in the real beauty and ease of its melodies and harmonics, as well as the variety of its rythmic forms.

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Was prepared by Mr. George Root for the pages of the Hallelujah, but, in order to make room for the immense variety which has been introduced, it was found necessary to omit it, and it is therefore issued in a separate form, at \$2 per dosen; single copies, for examination, 15 cents.

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Sept. 21—2tcow4t

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For a very full account of the recent efforts of philanthropic statesmen in England to obtain the statistics of pauperism, of ignorance and vice, and to carry out plans for the elevation of these unfortunate Victims of Society!

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The same Lord Shaftenbury, whose Anti-Slavery

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lanthropy has done at home, will read SUNNY MEMORIES. They will find that the cause of humanity is the sam all over the world.

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See my "Periodical List" for September, now roady, which I shall be happy to mail grassis, and free of postage, to all post paid applicants.

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Aug. 31—5t 130 Fulton street, New York. M. W. DODD, PUBLISHER, NEW YORK.

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THIS is eminently a Book for the Times. It have here set forth the dangers of popular lierty from foreign influence, especially Romanism, a manner which for brilliancy, for soul-stirring all quence, for the array of facts and force of argumen has never been surpassed. Among the subjects the Twenty Lectures embraced in the volume, a discussed "Popedom and Freedom," "The Bible at the Papal System," "The Jesuits," "The Presen War of Popary against Protestantism," etc.

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The readers of the Era in Massachusetts are informed that the Legislature of that State has appropriated funds to pay the futition of forty pupils, annually, for five years.

Applications can be made to the subscriber at the College, 274 Washington street.

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Saturday, September 9,
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each one copy of the superb \$10 edition of Webster's Dictionary To the fifty sending the next greatest number, each one gold extension pen and peneil, worth \$5 worth \$5 - - - To the one hundred sending the next greatest number, each \$2 worth of any Standard Works published in New York, of their se-

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Terms to subscribers in the British Province pre-paid to the Lines - - -Is published every week, at No. 89 Ann street, New Is patished every week, at No. 30 Am street, New York, and its proprietors will serie to make it one of the very best Family Papers in the Union—filling its ample columns with such articles as will render it a welcome guest in every home throughout the land. Its pages will be enriched by a series of the very

Its pages will be enriched by a series of the very best

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From the first-class Magazines and other Periodical Literature of Europe, will also appear in these pages from time to time.

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ANTHONY BURNS'S FAREWELL TO BOSTON! June 2, 1854. A POEM SET TO MUSIC, BY J. W.

Just published by JOHN P. JEWETT & OO., Sept. 7. No. 117 Washington st., Bosto ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES! American Laws and American Courts in the Year 1864.

Wh have just published a work which must astronish the civilized world. It is the personal narrative of MRS. MARGARET DOUGLASS, a Southern woman, who was imprisoned for one month in the common jail of Norfolk Virginia, under the Laws of Virginia, for the

Crime of Teaching Free Colored Children to Read 1/1 Price twenty cents. Published by JOHN P JEWETT & Co., Sept. 7. No. 117 Washington st., Boston CAPTAIN FOOTWS AFRICA AND THE

CAPTAIN FOOTWS AFRICA AND THE
AMERICAN FLAG.

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H. Buchanan—Use of the American Flag in the
Slave Trade—Slavers at Basse—Expedition Against
Them—Conflict—Death of King Bentrerai—Expedition of Euchanan against Gaytimules—Death of
Buchanan—His Character—Condition of Liberia as
National Against of Liberia to Viction of Science Conditions

Yet in my last letter I showed that the author of the Fugitive Slave Bill, Senator Mason, objected to an amendment providing for a jury trial, on the ground that it would compel the claimant "to show that slavery is established in the State from whence the fugitive has absounded;" and "no such law could be pro-

ery was local, and that it could not exist with-

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPLEMB

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

[COUTEMBER OF SILVERT.]

LETTER ATT.

LETTE

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS-ANNEXATION.

"No proof, it is contended, has been offered to show that Kentucky is a State in which slavery is authorized by law; and a discussion in the Senate of the United States is referred to in which certain Senators declared that there was no law in the South, expressly establishing slavery. It is with regret that I hear this argument relied on, in this case. It was used by gentlemen of the South to justify the introduction of slavery into our Territories without the authority of law."

I blush for my country. Should those schemes succeed, I should never for a moment decira to see the once fair face of my mother country, or to recline upon her meternal bosom. No, no; the further frum her the better. She is now becoming a by-word, a taunt, among the nations. Who can wonder that it should be so? Indeed, I, for one, greatly rejoice that the despots of Europe taunt the United States for their inconsistency and meanness. I wish they would do so in one grand concert, in one huge yell of exultation, which should reach the cars of every man both.

and the control of th

petitioned him to seek the annexation of his Kingdom to the United States! This seemed to me to be the unkindest cut of all. It seems so

diamant "to show that slavery is established in the State form whence the fugitive has a becomded?" and "no such law could be produced?"—no "positive law" in "a single State!" I showed that Mr. Mason and the Senate dared not allow the legality of slavery to be examined by the courts, and therefore would not provide a jury trial; and I noticed further, that in the Jarry slave once, or a trial growing out of it, Jadgo Hale would not allow defendant's counsel, Gerrit Smith, to argue that question.

In another court, however, the question was argued, and it is important to see the manner in which it was disposed of by the presiding judge. In the case of Henry Miller vs. George W. Querry, an alleged fugitive, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Ohio, Mr. Birney, counsel for the plaintiff, out to the description of the plaintiff, out to the United State for the district of Ohio, Mr. Birney, counsel for the plaintiff, out to the condition of the plaintiff, out to the United States for the district of the United States for the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Ohio, Mr. Birney, counsel for the Circuit Court of the United States for the Circuit of the United States for the Circuit of the United States for the C

taken:

"Slavery is a municipal regulation, is local, and cannot exist without the authority of law. But it need not be shown that it is created by express enactment. It may arise from long-recognised rights, contravened by no legislative action. African slavery is thus recognised in Kentucky, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose jurisdiction on the States where it prevails."

How much some of us at the Islands sympation. I have said much more on this subject than I intended saying, but I thought you did not quite understand the state of the case. I mean to give my people an account of the Nebraska, Cuba, Indian Home-braska abomination to morrow. True, we at the islands are not so much interested in the question of Nebreska as you at the North. You speak of our being organized as a "Terist on the state of the case. I mean to give my people an account of the Nebraska abomination to morrow. True, we at the islands are not so much interested in the question of Nebreska as you at the North. You speak of our being organized as a "Teristory of the Union." As we are far below take judicial notice of its existence in those States where it prevails." uman cattle, with none to molest or make Sir, the subject is a deeply alarming one

Sir, the subject is a deeply alarming one. I pray you, throw not into the scale of annexation the smallest weight of your influence. According to the showing of some one in the New York Independent, no greater calamity than annexation could possibly befall the islands. He says this, I admit, in reference to

as 1846, warned them of this state of things, and besought them to purchase lands while they might. I have many fears that they will not see their danger till too late to avert it. We shall see, if spared.

Matters and things with us are much as usual, of late. Since the great depression of 1851-752, the state of things has been gradually improving. Business at Honolulu and Lahaina is being done on a safe scale, and though I do not hear of any one's becoming suddenly rich, yet, on the other hand, I do not hear of failures in business. I hope men will learn that moderate gains are altogether the asfeet. I am glad to report an increase of laborers, of agriculturists, of men who are not ashamed to toil with their own hands. In this respect there has been a decided gain within the year; still, there is room for improvement. The example of steady, persevering labor, is greatly needed among so indolent and inefficients a people.

sation was sought on my part in consequence of my surprise on finding that you, and all the friends you could influence among the radical or Barnburner portion of the Democracy, as contra-distinguished from the "Soft" and Patronage Hunkers, voted for the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee, when they simply affirmed that the introduction of the clause in the Nebraska and Kansas bill repealing the Missouri Compromise was inexpedient and unnecessary, and congratulated the country that "the results to grow out of that measure are likely to prove beneficial to the people of the Territories"—the logic of which seems to be that, having committed an offence against the honor of the nation and the history of our times, we rejoice in the prospective possession of the benefits to be expectative.

19th, Edw. Wade; 20th, J. R. Giddings.

Mr. Nichols, of the 4th district, is now the Democratic Representative from that district, and voted right throughout on the Nebraska question. His name was placed before the recent Democratic Convention of that district, and voted right throughout on the Nebraska contractive from that district, and voted right throughout on the Nebraska question. His name was placed before the recent Democratic Convention of that district, and voted right throughout on the Nebraska question. His name was placed before the recent Democratic Convention of that district, and voted right throughout on the Nebraska question. His name was placed before the recent Democratic Convention of that district, and voted right throughout on the Nebraska question. His name was placed before the recent Democratic Representative from that district, and voted right throughout on the Nebraska question. His name was placed before the recent Democratic Convention of that district, and voted right throughout on the Nebraska continuence.

Mr. Nichols, of the 4th district, and voted right throughout on the Nebraska question. His name was placed before the recent Democratic Convention of that district, and voted which seems to be that, having committed an offence against the honor of the nation and the history of our times, we rejoice in the prospective possession of the benefits to be expected of from such offence—deprecating any agitation of the subject before the grand inquest of the country, lest any opinions respecting the power of Congress in the matter should become tests of Democracy, and constitute standards by which we might not be willing to be tried before civilized tribunals for like offences, which we expect hereafter to be obliged by our league with the national party to commit.

I had also other reasons for seeking this explanation from you of your course, inasmuch as you had not only avowed to me your opinion sagainst the Nebraska bill, but on my invitation had visited my private room, and had carefully criticised, considered, and agreed to the resolutions I had hastily prepared that morning, as they now appear in the published proceedings of the Convention; and you may well suppose that after you had expressed to me your opinion—having first obtained the views of members of the Convention in your intercourse—that three-fourths, if not seveneighths, of the delegates were decidedly in favor of a firm and distinct disapproval of the Nobraska bill, in language so clear and distinct as to admit of no doubt—my surprise increased to painful astonishment when I found that the

to painful astonishment when I found that the Committee on Resolutions selected by you had been packed to produce and report such a resolution in respect to the passage of the Nebraska bill (including its logic) as it now stands out in the political history of the "Soft" Democracy of our State. It has not within my out in the political history of the "Soft" Democracy of our State. It has not, within my recollection, but one example, and finds only one justification, and that is in the Baltimore platform, sanctioned by the last inaugural, as contained in its tenth resolve, affirming that the proposition contained in the ninth resolution covered and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, when in truth it did not cover or embrace any such thing—whatever was intended. It was simply false and delusive on its face, and has misled not only the President, but all other worshippers at its shrine. Such will probably

phia Ledger thus sums up the decision of the Court:

"They order that the defendants (the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company) shall, on or before the expiration of four months from this date, break up so much of their road as lies upon the said streets and upon the Buffalo road, and remove the material thereof, so as to leave the said street and road in as good condition as they were in before the construction of said railroad. They further adjudge that the company shall within four months change the route and construction of their railroad accordingly, and make their western terminus at what was the castern line of said borough in 1842, or within the said borough; the defendants to reconstruct their railroad to supply the parts hereby ordered to be broken up, according to plans and specifications to be by them made, and to be submitted and approved by the Supreme Court. The defendants are also to pay all lawful costs."

INDIAN HOSTILITIES AND MURDERS.

JAMAICA, QUEEN'S COUNTY, N. Y.,

September 9, 1854.

Sir: In conversation with you at Syracuse, after your nomination as candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, you were placed to say that if I would address a letter to you, asking whether you disapproved distinctly and naqualifiedly of the passage of the Nebraska bill, extending slavery into that Territory, you would favor me with a reply in the affirmative, and thus set yourself right before the electors; and that you held the same opinions and position on that question that you had expressed to me before your nomination, to wit: that you condemned that measure, with all those men who had betrayed their constituents in the free States by voting for it.

I have now the honor to make the inquiry suggested, and to allude to some other matters seeming to require explanation. This conversation was sought on my part in consequence of my surprise on finding that you, and all the friends you could influence among the radical or Barnburner portion of the Democracy, as contra distinguished from the "Soft" and Pat.

Saturday, March 12, 1855.

PACULTY.

David J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Chemistry

David J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Toxicology.

Ellwood Harvey, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Ann Preston, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Edwin Fussell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Mark G. Kerr, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapoutios.

, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

K. G. Thomas, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

William Elder, M. D., Lecturer on Medical Juris-

rudence.
Almira L. Fowler, M. D., Demenstrator of Anate Minra L. Fowler, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Chemistry.

For further information, or for copies of the Fifth Annual Announcement, application may be made to the Dean of the Faculty.

DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D.,

Aug. 31. No. 229 Arch street, Philadelphia.

GEORGE W. JULIAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Centreville, Indiana,
WILL attend to the securing and collecting of claims, and all other business intrusted to hi care, in the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Henry Union, and Fayette, and in the Supreme and Federa Courts at Indianapolis.

Dec. 22.

NORCROSS'S PLANING MACHINE. MY Rotary Planing Machine has just been decided not to infringe the Woodworth Machine, by the Supreme Court of the United States, and I am now prepared to sell rights to use in all parts of the United States. This Machine gives universal satisfaction. It obtained a Medal both in New York and Boston, over the Woodworth Machine, after a trial of three weeks.

Loynold. Pob. 14, 1854

reeks. Lovell, Feb. 14, 1854. THE DIRECT AND FAVORITE ROUTE White Mountains and Lake Winnipisioge White Mountains and Lake Winnipisiogee.

PASSENGERS from points south of New York, by arriving in that city in time to connect with the Eastern boats, can reach the Mountains, via Boston, or more directly by taking the Norwich line of steamers, connecting directly from Worcester with the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad trains, and reach Conway, or the Flume House, at Franconin Notch, or Crawford House, via Littleton, in twenty-four to twonty-eight hours from New York.

This line is the most direct, connecting with each of the public houses in the Mountains; requires much less travelling by stages to visit the various points of interest; connects directly with the steamer on the lake; affords a choice of three routes into the Mountains; and passes through the most interesting and picturesque section of New Hampshire.

For further particulars, apply to E. S. Martin, Norwich Steamboat Office, New York, or on board the boats; at Worcester and Nashas Ticket Office, Worcester; or to C. H. White, Scollay's Buildings, Boaton.

JAMES M. WHITON,
Aug. 24.

Aug. 24. CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-

MENT.

THE above Establishment is now commencing its The number of patients treated at the Establishment has been on the increase from year to year, for the past six years, until the last season, when the demands of the public far exceeded our power to acommodate them. The increasing rapidity and proportion of cures, from year to year, induces the subscriber to believe that his enlarged experience and opportunities for freatment give facilities to the invalid rarely equalled.

Diseases peculiar to females are treated with a success and rapidity of cure believed to be surpassed by none. [May 22.] T. T. SEELYE, M. D.

CRATIS!

A FEW words on the rational treatment, without A medicine, of local weakness, nervous debility, loss of memory, love of solitude, self-distrust, dissinces, pimples on the face, and other infirmities of man. By this entirely now and highly successful treatment every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and a the least possible cost. Sent to any address, postfree in sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps, to DR. B. DE LANEY, Aug. 3. 17 Lisponard street, New York.

Liver Compinint, Janudice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervons Debility, Discases of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, sauch as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauscea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Failmess or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flatulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the fical, Constant imaginings of evil, and Great Depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Stere, 120 Arch street. Philiadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most earneying power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant.

More Home Testimony.

Philadelphia.

gestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant.

More Home Testimony.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1853.

Dear Siz: For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsis, and Piles, suffering constantly the pains and inconveniences attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to any business. I used a great deal of medicine, without any apparen change until I used your "Hoofland's German Bitters." They have entirely cured me. I am now entirely free from pain and ache of any kind, and feelike a new man, in every respect, and undesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN R. CORF, Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Lagrange Place.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have used your "Hoofland's Germa Bitters" in my family for the last four years, fo Liver Complaints and Dyspepsis, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest be efit from its use. I have recommended it to a gres many affileted with similar diseases, with the sar good result. I have no hesitation in saying that it an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able i introduce it into every family in the Union.

Yours, truly, Wr. Hughne, Dr. C. M. Jackson.

171 Wood st. The State of the second of the properties of the product the product of the product of the Union.

How the second of the product of the product of the Union.

Yours, truly, Wr. Hughne, Dr. C. M. Jackson.

introduce it into every family in the Union.

Yours, truly,

Dr. C. M. Jackson.

171 Wood st.

These Bittors are entirely vegetable, thereby possessing great advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. They possess great power in the removal of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most potent influence in weakness of the nerves and digestive organs. They are, withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the principal offices, and at retail by Apotheoaries and dealers throughout the United States.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN, and in Georgetown by J. L. KIDWELL.

April 1—Staw

Applications for extensions of patents, either at the Patent Office, or before Congress, he will also vigorously prosecute.

Also, superintend the taking of testimony to be used in conflicting applications before the Patent Office, or to be read in court.

In all cases of litigation on the subject of patents, he will prepare the cases for the legal profession, explain the scientific and mechanical principles involved, and the application of the law thereto.

He will also give opinions and edvice as to the value and validity of patents, and may be consulted in cases of infringements of patents, and all other masters pertaining to the patent laws and practice in the United States and Europe.

Also, prepare caveats, assignments, and all other papers required for securing or transferring patent property.

Having been ten years in the constant practice of his profession in this city, and having free access to the models and records in the Patent Office, as well as to its library, and the "Congressional Library," he flatters himself that he can in all cases give perfect satisfaction to those who may place business in his hands.

March 29—cow office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

E. BOWMAN,
No. 117 Hanover street, Boston Mass. MPORTER of French and German Toy Watches;
Manufacturer's Agent for the sale of Jowelry; also,
Wholesale Dealer in Vegetable Ivory Goods, Sewing
Silk, &c. All orders promptly attended to.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants
No. 77 Exchange Place, Baltimore,
KEP constantly on hand a large stock of Groceries, which they offer on the most favorable
terms.

Baltimore, Jan. 15. R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., W. H. MUSSEY, M. D. SURGEONS and Physicians, No. 70 West Seventh street, (near Vine street,) Cincinnati. Jan. 80.

Cuttis's Hygena, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, has accomplished the most wonder.

A CHARMING BOOK.

I ATELY published, in one beautifully-ornamented La volume, 4to, Stories for Alice. By a Mother. With four exquisite designs printed in three tints. Cloth, 75 cents; or richly colored, \$1; and with gilt sides and edges, \$1.25.

This new book for children is written by a lady, daughter of one of our most enterprising and prominent merchants, who has long been known as a writer of very attractive powers by a large circle of friends in this oity, amongst whom her poems have circulated in manuscript. A ttheir urgent request, she has given them to the public in this beautiful volume, and we feel sure every young person into whose hands it may fall will be as designated and charmed as the many who have arready cliained it. While so pleasant a treat and so improving a book can be afforded to children, no parent should longer let them be without it.

Lately published—Little Susy's Six Birthdays; Flower of the Family; Week's Delight; Mary and Florence; Leila on the Island; Leika as Home; Leila in England; The Wind Spirit and the Rain Goddess; Legends of Brittany; and many other new books for children, at HAZARD'S, Feb. 37. 178 Chestnut st., opposite Mascaie Hall.

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE, AND FANCK GOODS.

J & C. BERRIAN, Importers and Wholesale Deal.

A C. BERRIAN, Importers and Wholesale Deal.

J & C. BERRIAN,

ment in the country, and will be sold at prices defying competition.

The attention of Housekeepers and Merchants is invited to our stock of Goods and Prices before buying.

The attention of Housekeepers and Merchants is invited to our stock of Goods and Prices before buying.

March 13—1y 601 Broadway, Now York.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

I AVING received my Letters Patent for an interprise of the stock of Goods and Prices Patent for an interprise of the stock of Goods and prices and Miller can, at the first trial, if he will try, drees a pair of Burrs and Mill Owners.

I will Quaranty that any practical Miller can, at the first trial, if he will try, drees a pair of Burrs and half the time that he can do it with the common hand-pick now in use; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by himsout the first trial, if he will try, drees a pair of Burrs and half the time that he can do it with the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mark, and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stone. It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the most delicate lick or one with the force of ton pounds, if required. Every practical Miller know that a stone is only required to be dressed where the proof staff indicates. This can be done by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place on the stone may be, the operator can face it down, or touch by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place on the stone may be, the operator can face it down, or touch by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place on the stone may be, the operator can face it down, or touch by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place on the stone may be, the operator can face it down, or touch by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place on the stone of the stone of the

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly fourteen months, to dress both the face and the furrows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there has been no hand-pick used on them in all that time. I know that I make a good yield, and I think the reputation of my mill will warrant me in saying that I turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

I have a medal awarded me for the invention of an ingenious and useful machine for Dressing Millstones, by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattering certificates from all I have sold the machine to.

Having recently obtained Letters patent, I am now prepared to furnish the machines, and to sell State, county and shop rights.

IF All orders must state the diameter of the millstones, and the size of the collar of the spindle. The price of the machine, with thirty tools, is \$125.

Address

O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

St. Louis, Missouri. April 25, 1854.

This is to certify that I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of testing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Milstone Dresser. I know, by experience with the machine, that there is not only connemy in time and tools, but the stone may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, even, sharp, grinding dress put on in less time and labor than with hand-picks; besides, it takes very little practice to handle the machine, and any one who has experience enough in milling to know what is required to sharpen the face of a stone for grinding, can very soon learn to do a good job with the machine.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPA-PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPA-

Madison, Wisconsin.

Collections promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to such claims as are marked "Gone West," &c., against persons residing in any of the Western States. Address as above, post paid.

Jan. 8

No. 6 Bond street.

personally or by letter, giving a clear and full history of their case, when their disease will be detected with unerring certainty, and treated with a success hitherto unknown.

Owing to the many and frequent applications from those at a distance, who are unable to visit New York and place themselves under my personal care and direction, I have been induced to place in the hands of responsible agents my "Celebrated Lung Vapor." the same as is used at the Lung Institute, with such unparalleled success, in Lung and Throat diseases. This remedy is inhaled, or breathed, from a sponge held to the face, by which method it is brought into direct contact with every part of the Lungs. It is sent by express to the address of any person enclosing \$5, or two packages for \$9, with clear and full directions for use. Such persons have the spivilege of a weekly correspondence in regard to their case, when any further advice or treatment which seems necessary to hasten their recovery will be given, without extra charge. All communications should be addressed to Dr. G. D. SANBOEN, Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond stroet, New York.

The Medicated Lung Vapor is sold in the principal cities in the United States. Orders for the agency address to

No. 114 Chambers et., New York.

MEDICATEDINHALATION-A NEW METHOD. A MOST wonderful discovery has recently been a made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Ashma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation Dr. Curtis Hygeans, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, has accomplished the most wonderful cures of Ashma and Consumption in the city of New York and vicinity, for a few months past, ever known to man. It is producing an impression on discusses of the lungs never before witnessed by the medical profession. [See certificates in the hands of agents.]

GOODS.

J & C. BERRIAN, Importers and Wholesale Dealson of Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup. At the time I first obtained it, I was suffering underone of my most violent attacks, and was in great distress, almost sufficiently of the time I applied the Inhaler to fine Indicated Ware, Japannery, German Silver and Britannia Ware, Gomponition, Enamelled and Iron Hollow Ware, Bronzed, Copper, and Brass Goods, Bathing Apparatus, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware, Brashes, Mats, Basketz, Refrigerators, Sporting Tackle, &c. Our stock has for years past been equal to and now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved in a great distress, almost sufficiently of breathing, and had a comfortable night. I have sinee centinued it with the greatest possible benefit, and am now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved in a from. My advice to the suffering interest of the suffering the

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it porning, noon, and evening, according to directions on the FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, noon, and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble, when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with seated cough, which breaks them of their rest sinight, will find, by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequent refreshing rest. Great relief from anfering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effect in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the necessity for it has ceased.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

ASTHMA is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured, by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them, if they can be cured.

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and apper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfertable oppression is soon relieved.

FOR CROUP. Give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail to cure.

WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up, and some cured, by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this remedy. Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbors, without the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease.

Respected instances are reported here of patients who have been cured from

LIVER COMPLAINTS, by this remedy—eo many that there can be no question of its healing power of these diseases. It should be perseveringly taken, until the pain in the side and other unpleasantsymptoms case.

FOR CONSUMPTION in its earliest stages, it

Payment in advance is
Rates of Advertising—
Insertion, we comts a line
Money to be forwarded
amounts may be remitted
deposite. When money it
Boston, New York, Phile
preferred. New England
than New York State: WASHING

National Bre is p th street, opposite

By the author of "The "
"The Embassy," "Th
Latetia," &c. CHAPTE The Spider o

A liberal use of the obx, last night, has puyond the usual number himself at last, looking alarm, for there is a door. Presently he ar Zachariah Grit.
"Morning," says he "You got my note, the it is well." "What's up?" inque Martin puts his fin the door, looks out on satisfied himself that the door again quietly, the great arm chair, in moniously inducted his "They will be here hour," he says. "They? Who?" as "Moneieur Aveling a

eur Aveling answers Martin. Zach gives a long, l "That's onpleasant You'd best to say qui tell me, and let me go. cool in front of Mark." "I have nothing to you send to me for ? him. "You don't kn atween Mark and m makes bad blood, I meet, or there'll be da yea, sir."
He gets up, but is chair again by Martin

"You must stay here is going on. Pelligri Whenever Monsieur A ways sent out of the only that there is dang "Well, that's a fa what am I to do?" "I will concoal you hear what they say," He passes behind the oloset in the wait books, parchments, and but there is still room Grit's slender proporti Here! you must hi "I will look you soon after they are gon Zach inspects the c curiosity not unnatur stances. His countens

"You will trust me Zach holds out his clear about breathing Martin shrugs his

his finger on his lip age "Quiet as death!" Martin nods his he faction and confidence door, the key of which Scarcely has he done a in Mark Aveling and he retires into his little The two new-comer in a low whisper, as

"Have you the deed asks Aveling. The attorney replies of which he has the them, and appears sat "And of these you w observes. "It is only you know." "Martin," he says,
copy of these documents
ed not later than to-mor
"To merrow?" exclusive transcriptions of these documents
"To-morrow," repeat

"Can't do it," answer time. Besides, I want t "You must find time, "And if I can't?" as "You will do as I bit ply. "And, here, take sier." Martin takes the notes that he will be obl eighborhood, and peri

"That's a queer fell Aveling to the attorney. "Yes," responds the trie fellow. He is a ga every farthing he can so however, he is invaluable treet. creet person in the wor con that he has no acquitest, in certain cases, no far; and in the business-tieur Aveling, the fewe This is one of the little of upon such transactions a "Sir!" exclaims Avel "Allons" resumes the not feel offended. It is cheat each other on the

cheat each other on the
this affair. You, as a m
bleur Aveling, though ye
your object, must know
the world knew the par
should be hunted out of
"Pardon, me Monsieu
Mark, with the heavy fi
"I do not think we came
rality of this or of any of
pose we proceed to busi
"Cortainly," respond
that we are agreed, ther
cacy between us. I do
ter than my neighbors,
they should consider the
To the business in hand
determined to carry off
"Resolved!" is the is
"And when?" asks i

As soon as the